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Western Drought Long and Severe

Years of Dry Weather Create Serious Problems for the Great Plains Region

IN announcing that he would visit the Great Plains drought region this month, President Eisenhower drew attention to a serious national problem. Most of the area that lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River is plagued by unusually dry weather. Certain sections have been in the grip of drought for as long as 10 years.

Some Arizona scientists, who have carefully examined growth rings in the trunks of trees, believe that the Southwest is now going through its driest period in 7 centuries.

According to recent newspaper surveys, the most severely affected region includes sizable sections of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah. But the drought also reaches into neighboring parts of the Midwest and the Great Plains.

Though it has done much harm to crops and livestock, this period of dry weather hasn't yet caused any major scarcity of U. S. farm products. We continue to have big surpluses of grain, cotton, and other items.

Nevertheless, the drought presents a serious problem. It has slashed farmers' incomes. It has ruined pastures, and has dried up many ponds and wells. It has created water shortages in various cities. Railway tank

(Concluded on page 2)



MEDICAL STUDENTS at Israel's Hebrew University. Both at the university and in schools down to the primary grades, educational standards are high. Special classes are conducted to help new immigrants.

Israel Faces Serious Difficulties

Hostility of Arab Lands and Continued Immigration Pose Big Problems for Small Mediterranean Nation. Would Increase in U. S. Aid Be Wise?

RECEIVING the Hungarian refugees has been a complicated undertaking for most countries. But one nation has admitted a substantial number swiftly and efficiently without taking special measures. It is the eastern Mediterranean land of Israel.

For this small country of 7,984 square miles—about the size of New Jersey—immigration is an old story. Ever since Israel came into existence as a nation in 1948, newcomers have poured in. The arrival of the Hun-

garian refugees poses no problem that Israel has not met in the past.

Yet the efficiency with which the country receives immigrants does not mean that absorbing them is easy. On the contrary, the newcomers' needs for food, housing, and jobs add to the difficulties already facing Israel.

That small and youthful nation is absorbed with troubles both at home and abroad. In recent weeks, Israel's differences with her Arab neighbors have been spotlighted. These disputes

go back to the formation of Israel.

When the British ended their control of Palestine in 1948, the Jews, who made up about 40 per cent of the country's population, set up the nation of Israel. The UN had supported such a move, but Arabs, both in Palestine and in neighboring lands, opposed it. Fighting followed, and though the United Nations arranged a truce, this Middle East area has been the scene of continuous tension.

After countless border skirmishes over the years, open warfare broke out again last October when Israel's army invaded Egypt. Israeli leaders said that the invasion was carried out to eliminate bases from which Egyptian *fedayeen* (hit-and-run fighters) had repeatedly raided Israel.

In response to the wishes of the United Nations, Israel's army is today withdrawing from many of the positions to which it advanced in the Sinai peninsula of Egypt. In this region the Israelis captured large amounts of arms, gasoline, and vehicles. Many of these supplies, they say, came from the Soviet Union. The Israeli action has lessened the immediate likelihood of a large scale attack from Egypt, but whether it has increased the chances for final peace remains to be seen.

At any rate, Israel still has to be ever on the alert. Not only Egypt but Israel's other neighbors—Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan—assert that the Jewish nation must be eliminated. As a result, Israel maintains much larger defense forces than she otherwise would. By the addition of reserves, she can build up her armed forces to 200,000 within 48 hours.

The expense of maintaining strong defenses is a drag on the Israeli econ-

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HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

FEWER FARMS

About 1 out of every 5 American farms operating in 1940 is no longer in existence, says the U. S. Census Bureau. In fact, the government agency points out that there are fewer farms in the country now than at any time since 1890. The chief reason for the decline is that the larger farms are becoming still bigger by buying many of the small ones located next to them.

BILLIONS OF MILES

Altogether, there are an estimated 77,000,000 licensed drivers of motor vehicles in the country. In the past year, these motorists drove a total of 605 billion miles. That averages out to some 7,800 miles per driver.

GI SCHOOL AID

More than 10,000,000 ex-servicemen have thus far attended schools and colleges at Uncle Sam's expense under the GI Bill of Rights. This measure was first passed in 1944 for World

War II veterans, and was renewed later for Korean War servicemen. Only persons who served in the armed forces before January 1955 are still eligible for school benefits under the program. On that date the GI Bill expired.

PAY IS UP

College students who graduate this year can look forward to record high earnings. It is estimated that the average starting pay for beginners with college degrees will be nearly \$400 a month in 1957. That is twice the average starting pay for college graduates of 10 years ago.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Britain's House of Commons, the country's chief lawmaking body, has a record number of women members. The 25th woman member of Parliament was seated recently after she won a special election for the post. Our Congress, by comparison, has 16 women members—15 representatives and 1 senator. Proportionately, the

number of women in the 2 lawmaking bodies is about the same, for the House of Commons has a total of 630 members, whereas Congress has 531.

BASE IN BRAZIL

Brazil has agreed to let Uncle Sam set up a guided missile base on an island about 125 miles off that South American country's Atlantic coast. The base will be used chiefly to observe guided missile flights over a testing range that stretches from Florida to Ascension Island far out in the South Atlantic.

FEMININE HEADLINERS

Newspaper editors across the country agreed that former movie actress Grace Kelly was the top feminine news headliner of 1956. She made news when she married Prince Rainier of tiny Monaco in April. Other women included in the editors' list of newsmakers were Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the Vice President; and Clare Boothe Luce, who recently retired as U. S. ambassador to Italy.

Western Drought

(Concluded from page 1)

cars now bring water to certain towns whose regular sources of supply have failed.

Many rivers have shrunk far below their normal size. Even on the great Mississippi, low water levels are hindering river-boat traffic.

Here are some examples of what has happened to crops in the drought area. The 1956 wheat output in Kansas fell nearly 29 per cent below that state's average for recent years. Oklahoma's latest cotton crop has been only about 50 per cent of normal. Livestock ranges in Texas are said to be in the "worst condition on record."

In one way or another, the prolonged siege of dry weather affects our whole country. Farmers and ranchers, when their incomes drop, must cut down on their purchases of machinery, household goods, and so on. This hurts the workers and businessmen who make and sell such products.

Destroying the Soil

Furthermore, a severe drought inflicts lasting damage on the soil. As Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson commented some time ago, "No nation can afford to permit its land, its most basic resource, to be destroyed. This is true even of the United States, one of the world's most abundantly favored nations."

Among the chief destructive features of the drought are its dust storms. Heavy winds are common on the Great Plains during certain parts of the year. When such winds sweep across the dry ground, they strip away valuable soil and carry it aloft in grimy clouds. Dust from midwestern fields sometimes has drifted all the way to the Atlantic Coast.

The most seriously stricken areas today are in the same general region which suffered a long and severe

discussing the means by which later droughts can possibly be kept from doing so much damage.

People familiar with the Great Plains region know that its weather generally goes in cycles—with periods of sufficient moisture followed by times of extreme dryness. There have been at least 4 serious droughts—including the present one—in this area during the last 70 years. But there have also been extended periods of good rainfall and abundant crops.

What the farmers do, as a group, during the comparatively moist years can have a direct bearing on how well they pull through a drought later. It is generally agreed, for example, that the effects of drought in the 1930's were made more severe by the extensive plowing and cultivating that had previously been done.

World War I marked the beginning of a tremendous wheat-raising boom. Heavy demand for grain during that conflict sent prices extremely high. Farmers plowed up millions of acres of grass in the belt of land just east of the Rockies, and planted wheat. Tractors and other modern machines increased the amount of land that each farmer could tend.

All during the 1920's, farmers continued tearing up the prairie sod. Some of the land they plowed was in regions where the average rainfall is extremely light.

Though these sections produce fine crops of grain when the weather is at its best, they are suitable mainly for grass in the drier years. If the grass is cleared away, and then the region gets too little moisture to support other kinds of vegetation, there is nothing left to cover and protect the ground. Such were the conditions that sent great clouds of dust billowing over the Southwest in the 1930's.

"Black Blizzards"

Heavy winds were able to stir up "black blizzards" from the dry earth. In some cases, the storms could sweep ahead for miles, unbroken by obstacles of grassland.

After several years of such conditions, moist weather returned to the plains. About the same time, World War II began and there developed a greater demand for wheat and other farm commodities than ever before. Prices of these items rose, and the federal government encouraged farmers to plant all the grain they could.

As a result, precautions against the next siege of drought were in many cases neglected—such precautions as leaving strips of grassland across the path of the prevailing winds. This failure—especially during the war years—was not the farmers' fault. In the early and middle 1940's, they would have been sharply criticized if they had not devoted practically all their efforts to raising food crops.

Nevertheless, when drought returned a few years later, the Great Plains wasn't well prepared to meet it. By this time, far more land had been plowed than in the 1930's.

In many areas, too, the farmers had sought to raise more cattle than their pastures could safely support. The cattle ate the grass away to such an extent that it could not withstand drought and protect the land against blowing.

Great Plains farmers and ranchers agree that they have never gone through a drought more severe than the present one. Even so, economic conditions in the stricken areas are



NEW USE for old automobile tires in dry areas. Some farmers put tires and other objects across their land in an effort to keep the wind from blowing away soil.

not so bad now as they were during the dry period of the 1930's.

The earlier drought struck while our country was in the midst of a great depression which had driven the prices of farm products down to pitifully low levels. Also, large numbers of Americans at that time were unemployed. People who couldn't make a living on the farm found it practically impossible to obtain jobs elsewhere.

During the present drought, on the other hand, our nation as a whole has been prosperous. Prices of farm products, though they have declined somewhat, are still far higher than in the 1930's. Moreover, since jobs are plentiful in most parts of the country, quite a few drought-stricken farmers have been able to find employment in nearby towns and thus avoid extreme economic hardship.

Another encouraging fact is that the farmers have a great deal more knowledge about fighting the dust storms now than in the 1930's. They have learned methods of cultivation that will, in many cases, reduce or prevent wind erosion.

Scientific rain making, as developed over the last several years, has been tried in some parts of the drought area; but it has not accomplished much. The trouble is this: Rain making succeeds only where the atmosphere contains a great deal of moisture. For a long time in the Great Plains region, the air—like the soil—has been dry.

Slow Recovery

It will take more than a few good rains to bring this area back to normal. Rains have occurred from time to time without breaking the general pattern of drought. To recover from its present setback, the Great Plains region will need a number of rainy years.

When such a period comes, steps may be taken to put the land in better condition for withstanding possible future droughts than it was for withstanding the present one. For example, farmers are being urged to restore the grass on sizable stretches of damaged land—as soon as there is enough moisture to permit its growth.

As we have already noted, many farmers have sought to raise grain in areas whose rainfall—even in

normal times—is very limited. Agriculture Department officials believe that the plowed land in these places, where drought is a frequent occurrence, should be turned back to grass and no longer cultivated. Some authorities estimate that the Great Plains region has about 14,000,000 acres of such ground (more than twice as much land as the state of Maryland contains).

Also, there are precautions to be taken even in the areas generally suitable for grain and other field crops. Farmers in these regions can use cultivation methods aimed at keeping all possible moisture in the ground. If such methods are applied during wet years, the soil stores up water so that it can endure droughts—unless they are extremely long and severe.

Government Aid

In their fight against drought, people on the Great Plains have been receiving considerable help from federal, state, and local governments. Uncle Sam now makes loans to many farmers and ranchers in the drought region, and seeks to aid them in various other ways.

The soil-bank program, established by Congress last year, makes additional money available to numerous farmers in the drought area. Farmers receive payments for setting aside part of their land and not trying to raise wheat, cotton, or certain other crops on it.

The soil-bank plan is a long-range effort, aimed primarily at cutting down on our nation's crop surpluses, but it is also expected to be helpful in the fight against drought damage. This is because some of the land that is set aside will be planted in grass whenever conditions permit. The government helps farmers pay the cost of such planting, and of other measures designed to control erosion.

There has not been a great deal of opposition raised against the general idea of government assistance for drought-stricken areas. But there has been controversy over certain details of the different programs, and as to how they should be administered.

Assistance for the Great Plains area is sure to be among the important national topics that Congress will take up this year. —By TOM MYER



MAP (with key in lower left-hand corner) shows U. S. drought areas

drought in the 1930's. During that earlier period, this section acquired an unwanted name—"the Dust Bowl"—and some observers have applied the term again in recent years.

Many people who live in the drought areas, however, don't like the use of such catch-phrases. They say: "It will give our part of the country a permanently bad reputation, though our present setback is temporary."

In favorable years, the Great Plains region yields bountiful supplies of grain and livestock. Farm experts are confident that this area has a promising future despite its bleak appearance today, and they are already

He'll Not Forget

By Clay Coss

A YOUNG man was recently involved in a serious automobile accident. On a busy, narrow road, he tried to pass several cars ahead of him without allowing enough time to avoid hitting an automobile coming from the other direction. Three passengers were killed, and two others, including the reckless driver, were seriously injured.

The young man attempting to pass the cars ahead of him freely accepted the blame for the accident. He said he became impatient with the slow speed at which his line of traffic was moving, and took an unnecessary chance. As long as he lives, says this young man, he can never forget what he did.

This is but one of countless heart-breaks caused by the lack of patience on the part of individuals. Every day and every year, many traffic fatalities and injuries result from impatience. So do many accidents in the home, at school, in factories, and elsewhere.

Not only does impatience lead to needless deaths and permanent injuries, but it also ruins careers, wrecks personal happiness, and causes widespread tensions and irritations in human relationships.



Clay Coss

A young person may study very hard for a while to achieve success in a particular field, but then become impatient and give up his efforts. Later on, he may regret this action, knowing that if he had persevered patiently and determinedly, success could undoubtedly have been his.

Individuals who are excessively impatient with members of their families or with friends usually reap unhappiness from their conduct. Shoppers and clerks are frequently involved in incidents which are unpleasant to both and which, in the case of clerks, may result in their being dismissed from the jobs they hold.

Most of us live in crowded areas, and our nation is continuing to grow at a rapid pace. So if we're smart, and if we really want to get along well with ourselves and with others, we shall make a supreme effort to develop the art of patience.

Benjamin Franklin was a wise man, and he went so far as to say:

"He who can have patience can have what he will."

Patience and diligence, like faith, remove mountains.—William Penn.

It is not necessary for all men to be great in action. The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience.—Horace Bushnell.

All things come round to him who will but wait.—H. W. Longfellow.

There is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—J. G. Holland.



ARTIST'S IDEA of the battle of Gettysburg, which will be dramatized on Omnibus

Radio-TV-Movies

FOR 3 days in the summer of 1863, the Confederate and Federal forces fought each other at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Southern forces were under the command of General Robert E. Lee. The Northern troops were led by General George Meade.

Omnibus, American Broadcasting Company's regular Sunday TV production, will present a verse play, "Lee at Gettysburg," January 20 at 9 p.m. EST. The play will trace the blunders and courageous deeds of the generals and their men.

In recent weeks, ABC's College Press Conference and the AMERICAN OBSERVER have had an arrangement under which our readers could send in questions to be asked of guests on that program. Owing to difficulties beyond the control of both our paper and this TV show, students will no longer have such an opportunity.

Ruth Hagy, moderator of College Press Conference, and your OBSERVER

editors sincerely regret the termination of the project. We hope our readers will continue to follow this interesting and worthwhile program.

We want to thank those students who sent in questions. The ones we received were of high quality and they have been helpful in the preparation of our articles.

One question which was sent to us and which was asked and answered on College Press Conference helped to make national headlines. Gale Hardy, student of Mr. Blair Hainer at Austin (Minnesota) Junior-Senior High School, queried Senator Hubert Humphrey as follows:

"Would ousting Russia from the United Nations and cutting diplomatic relations with her be a wise step?"

Miss Hardy's question, together with Senator Humphrey's reasons for thinking that Russia should not be ousted from the UN, received a prominent headline and news story in the *New York Times*.

Our Readers Say—

We should not discontinue our H-bomb tests. If we did, Russia would gain another advantage. She is already ahead of us in the size of her air force.

Even though there is a danger from atomic radiation, it would be disastrous to stop producing H-bombs when Russia is going ahead with her program.

ALBERT ARMIJO,
Alamogordo, New Mexico

It is encouraging that quite a number of women are currently serving as delegates to the United Nations General Assembly.

In the past only a few women in our country have been given the opportunity to work in important public positions. Women are as well qualified as men to serve in high political posts, and they should be given responsible positions.

CAROLYN TAYLOR,
Richmond, Virginia

Our senior government class has started a movement to repeal the 22nd amendment, which limits the President's tenure to 2 terms. We are writing letters to governors and congressmen, bringing to their attention the following points:

(1) In a time of a national emergency, it would be dangerous to be forced to change Presidents.

(2) At least during the last year or two of his second term, a President may lose control over his party, since members know that he cannot remain in office much longer.

(3) President Eisenhower questions the

wisdom of limiting the President's term when Congressional terms are not limited.

(4) The founders of the country considered limiting the President's term but rejected it because they realized it would be dangerous to the country.

DORIS ERLA,
Cass City, Michigan

I disagree with a letter published in your November 19 edition stating that a President should be elected for office as many times as the people want him. If this were allowed, it would lead to dictatorship. A democracy should produce leadership in men, not just one man.

BELIA LOPEZ,
ANNA MATUS,
Nogales, Arizona

The recent uprisings in Russian satellite countries are a sign that the people behind the Iron Curtain are no longer content to live under the tyranny of the Soviet leaders. We should provide these brave people with moral and material support to help them gain freedom.

ELIZABETH ROTHSTEIN,
Amenia, New York

We should continue to have foreign delegations come to America to see our way of life. If people are given a chance to understand us, they will not be as easily influenced by communism.

JANICE HUDSON,
Newton, Kansas

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. Candidates for high office should try to avoid too many *altercations* (all-ter-kā'shūns). (a) campaign issues (b) quarrels (c) promises.

2. Much of the land in Siberia is cold and *desolate* (dēs'ō-lēt). (a) beautiful (b) crowded (c) deserted.

3. The Russian leaders *impugn* (im-pūn') the motives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (a) ridicule (b) damage (c) misrepresent (d) question and oppose.

4. Many of the *caustic* (kōs'tik) remarks made during the Presidential campaign have since been forgotten. (a) pleasant (b) insignificant (c) important (d) sharp and bitter.

5. A new dictator may *abrogate* (āb'rō-gāt) any agreements made by his predecessor. (a) approve (b) continue (c) cancel (d) improve.

6. The judge learned of the man's *duplicity* (dū-plis'i-tē). (a) ignorance and poverty (b) rudeness and nerve (c) lawbreaking record (d) deceit and trickery.

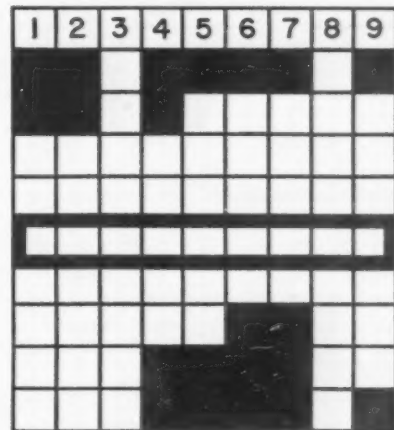
7. His *avocation* (āv-ō-kā'shun) is writing poetry. (a) hobby or pastime (b) livelihood (c) college major (d) greatest dislike.

8. Because he was too *effusive* (ē-fū'siv), the politician lost the election. (a) bold and forward (b) old-fashioned (c) gushy and demonstrative (d) slow.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to description given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographical area.

- Capital of Georgia.
- Major problem on the Great Plains of our country.
- Prime Minister of Israel.
- State of the _____ message was delivered by President Eisenhower January 10, 1957.
- Secretary of Agriculture.
- One of Israel's neighbors that would like to see the Jewish nation eliminated is _____.
- Nation recently admitted to the United Nations as the 80th member.
- A revolt took place recently in this country of many islands.
- One of the islands where the revolt took place is _____.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Nicaragua. VERTICAL: 1. Johnson; 2. fishing; 3. volcanic; 4. Damascus; 5. Herter; 6. Senate; 7. Baghdad; 8. quorum; 9. Saar.

The Story of the Week

White House Messages

January is "Presidential Message" month on Capitol Hill. President Eisenhower presented the annual State of the Union message to Congress January 10. He has also given the lawmakers a special message on new foreign policy proposals, especially concerning the troubled Middle East.

Several other regular and special messages are to come in the days ahead. This week, the President will outline a proposed budget for Uncle Sam for the coming year. After that, the Chief Executive will tell the lawmakers about plans for keeping the economy strong. He will send additional messages to Capitol Hill dealing with farming, school problems, and other issues.

Many of the Presidential messages to Congress are read to the lawmakers by Senate or House officials. A few, such as the State of the Union message, are often presented by the President in person.

George Washington and John Adams, our first and second Presidents, both personally delivered their State of the Union messages to Congress. Thomas Jefferson discontinued that practice. He and his successors, until the time of Woodrow Wilson, had their annual messages to Congress read by someone else.

In 1913, Wilson returned to the practice of appearing in person on Capitol Hill to present his State of the Union message. Warren Harding, Wilson's successor, did likewise. The following 2 Chief Executives—Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover—nearly always asked others to read their messages to the lawmakers.

Franklin Roosevelt returned to the custom of appearing regularly before Congress to present his State of the Union message. This practice was generally continued by President Harry Truman and, since then, by Dwight Eisenhower.

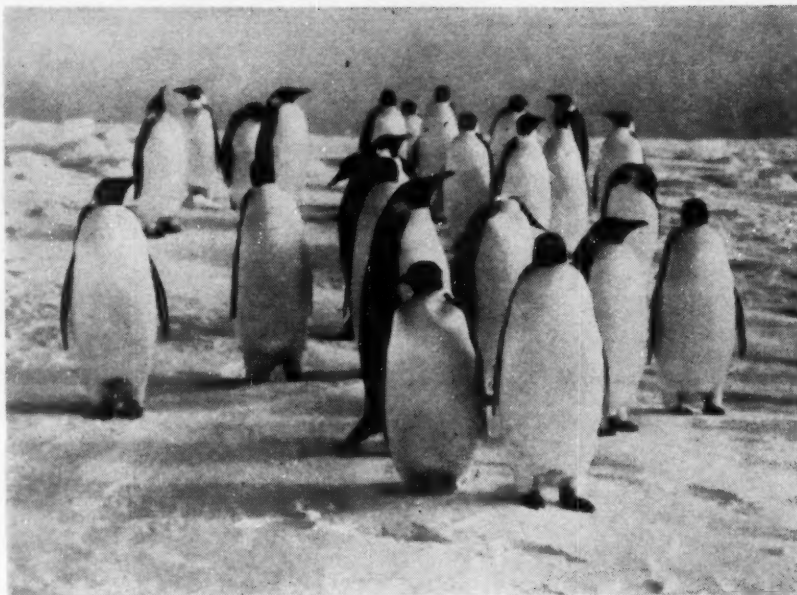
Suez to Reopen Soon

Oil tankers of the smaller types and other vessels of a similar size will once again be able to use the Suez Canal by next March—unless an unforeseen hitch develops. That is the prediction of General Raymond Wheeler, an American Army officer who is in charge of the United Nations program for clearing the Suez of sunken vessels and other barriers to shipping.

General Wheeler says that a shallow shipping channel through the Suez can be cleared within 3 months. By May, he predicts, the canal's shipping channel should be cleared of all sunken vessels, and waterfront facilities in the area should also be back in shape.

Dredging equipment from West Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and other countries is now at work, under UN supervision, pulling sunken vessels from the Suez. As we know, the canal was blocked during fighting there in November between Egypt on one side, and Britain, France, and Israel on the other.

Though the fighting in Egypt ended just a few days after it began, it took the UN some time to get Egypt to



PERSONNEL of the U. S. Navy's expedition in the Antarctic often see and are amused by the antics of penguins—"best dressed" birds in the cold region

agree on plans for clearing the Suez. Then, shortly after French and British troops completed their evacuation of Egyptian soil last month, Egypt permitted large-scale dredging operations to get under way.

UN at Work

The 1956-1957 session of the United Nations General Assembly is now in its third month. The current UN meetings are scheduled to close February 15.

Thus far, the Assembly has devoted much of its time to discussing strife in the Middle East, and Russia's brutal suppression of Hungary's bid for freedom. Both these issues continue to head the list of problems faced by the Assembly.

Other matters before the UN include (1) Algeria's demand for freedom from French control; (2) global disarmament proposals; (3) the fu-

ture of divided Korea; and (4) the dispute between Greece and Britain over British-held Cyprus.

Among the accomplishments of the Assembly so far are the admission of 4 new members to the UN. These are Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan, which were admitted in November, and Japan which became the 80th UN member in December.

Ben-Gurion and Meir

Two leaders who have the difficult task of guiding Israel's policies at home and abroad are Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, and Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

Ben-Gurion, who is sometimes called his country's George Washington, has devoted much of his life to his people. Like Washington, Ben-Gurion worked hard for his land's independence.

Born 71 years ago in Poland, Ben-Gurion first went to the Jewish land

about 50 years ago, when the country was called Palestine. He then began his long fight for an independent Jewish nation. In 1948, his dream of a free Israel became a reality. Ben-Gurion then became the new land's leader—a post he has held during 6 of the past 8 years.

Golda Meir works closely with Ben-Gurion in handling Israel's foreign affairs. She has been an important member of Israel's government since 1948, and became foreign minister last summer.

Born 59 years ago in Russia, Mrs. Meir moved to the United States as a girl in the early 1900's. While here, she taught school for a time in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was married and, in 1920, she and her husband moved to Palestine to work for an independent Israel. In 1948, she became a top official in Israel's new government.

Troubled Indonesia

Indonesia is in trouble. Prices are high, food is in short supply, and jobs are scarce. In addition, there is growing antagonism between Java—Indonesia's most populous but not largest island on which the capital of Djakarta is located—and the country's other islands.

Recently, Indonesia's various problems caused a new flare-up of trouble. A serious revolt broke out in the land's big island of Sumatra.

Certain leaders of Sumatra sought a measure of self-rule. They accused the national government of Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo of doing little to solve Sumatra's economic problems. They, as well as leaders of some other Indonesian islands, have long felt that the Sastroamidjojo government has been developing the economy of Java at the expense of other islands.

The Indonesian premier denies these charges, and is trying to overcome the growing opposition to his government.

Japanese Leader

Japan's Premier Tanzan Ishibashi is making plans for an early visit to the United States. His friends say that he hopes to meet with President Eisenhower to discuss Japanese-American relations and other foreign policy matters some time between now and next spring.

Ishibashi, 72, became Japan's premier late last month. Shortly before he took office, his country was admitted to the United Nations as the 80th member of the global body.

Up to now, Ishibashi has continued Japan's former policies of close cooperation with the United States. But the new Japanese leader has been a frequent critic of the "pro-American" policies of his predecessor, Ichiro Hatoyama. Ishibashi has also called for more trade between Japan and Red China—a move that is opposed by Uncle Sam.

The Japanese premier was a successful newspaperman before he entered politics in 1946. That year, he became a top financial adviser to Japan's new post-World War II government which was organized when the United States



COACH EVERETT QUEEN of Napoleon, Michigan, High School uses a radio transmitter to instruct players on the bench (with earphones). He can point out mistakes made on the floor—and send in substitutes during a tough basketball game without having to talk individually with each man.



ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL, HONOLULU

STUDENTS at Roosevelt High School, Honolulu, Hawaii, were greatly interested in a recent U. S. Senate committee investigation of possible communism in the island territory. Standing (left to right) are students Sherilyn Lim, Richard Sugita, Lynnard Tessner, and Yvonne Lopes. They are questioning Chief Counsel Robert Morris (seated, left) and Senator Arthur Watkins (Republican of Utah), a member of the committee. Hawaii wants to become a state in the Union.

occupied the former enemy country. A year later, he was ousted from his post because of his sharp criticisms of American policies in Japan.

Ishibashi returned to public life in 1951, when our occupation of Japan came to an end. Since that time, he has held a number of important government posts including that of minister of international trade.

The Cost Is High

In the past few months, the unhappy people of Hungary paid a high price for their courageous effort to gain freedom from Russian rule. It is estimated that more than 30,000 lost their lives, and many others were condemned to life in a Red slave labor camp.

But the revolt in Hungary and unrest in other Soviet satellite countries have been costly to Russia, too. An estimated 7,000 or more Russian soldiers were killed during the Hungarian uprising. Also, Moscow has had to spend large sums of money to strengthen its forces in Hungary and in other nearby satellites.

Moreover, in trying to prevent more trouble in Soviet-dominated lands, Russia is believed to be spending an estimated 2 billion dollars in aid and economic concessions to its satellites. Moscow hopes to decrease the danger of new revolts in these lands by improving economic conditions there.

Refugees and Austria

Hungarians are still fleeing to Austria to escape the Red terror in their homeland. More than 175,000 Hungarians have crossed into Austria in the past 3 months—since anti-communist revolts began in Hungary.

The United States and other free nations are helping Austria care for the refugees. Our government is spending millions of dollars through the United Nations and relief groups for this purpose. Individual Americans are also helping in many ways.

Some 21,500 Hungarian refugees have already been admitted to the United States or are on their way here. President Eisenhower says additional refugees will be admitted, and

he has asked Congress to change our immigration laws to provide permanent homes here for these Hungarians. Other refugees are settling in Switzerland, West Germany, Britain, and elsewhere.

But some of the Hungarians plan to stay in Austria, hoping to return home when conditions improve there. These, and the refugees awaiting transportation to other countries, must be cared for by Austria—at least temporarily.

Finding homes, food, and clothing for the thousands of newcomers is a big job for Austria. About the size of Maine, Austria has some 7,000,000 inhabitants. About half of the country's families live and work on farms. Others are employed in factories, mines, chemical plants, and other business enterprises.

Alamogordo

The people of Alamogordo, New Mexico, are rightfully proud that the tree set up near the White House for

the 1956 Christmas season came from the Lincoln National Forest near their community. Residents of the New Mexico community aided in selecting the 67-foot spruce tree and helped speed it on its way to the nation's capital.

Alamogordo, a fast-growing community in south central New Mexico, is a center of atomic and guided missile activities. The first atomic bomb test on record was made near Alamogordo July 16, 1945.

Correction

In our previous issue we listed Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts as Senate Republican whip, or assistant floor leader. A last-minute change in GOP plans, however, gave Saltonstall a different post. He became chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference Committee, and—as such—will be one of the leading policy-makers among GOP senators.

The position of Senate GOP whip went to Everett Dirksen of Illinois. In this job, Dirksen will assist Minority Leader William Knowland of California in promoting cooperation and unity among Republicans.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) U. S. population, and (2) pros and cons of Eisenhower's Middle East program.

India is getting ready for elections which begin next month. Members of the House of the People, the chief legislative body in India, will be chosen. Elections last a long time in India. Balloting will begin on February 25 and continue until March 12. About 200,000,000 Indians are eligible to vote in this year's election.

Pronunciations

Ali Sastroamidjojo—ā'lē sā-strō'ā-mī-jō'yō
Ben-Gurion—bēn-gōor'i-on
Djakarta—juh-kār'tuh
Fedayeen—fēd-ā-yēn'
Ichiro Hatoyama—ē-chē-rō hā-tō-yā-mā
Israeli—iz-ray'li
Meir—mē-ir
Tanzan Ishibashi—tān'zān ē-shē-bā-shē
Tel Aviv—tēl ā-vēv'

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A woman got on a bus and took a seat next to a bright-looking young girl. Soon the woman opened a map of Pakistan and began to study it.

The girl gazed at the map for a while and finally asked the woman in an interested tone: "Sure you're on the right bus?"

Prospective landlady: How do you like the room, as a whole?
Prospective tenant: As a hole, it's fine. As a room, not so good.

During a class discussion on taxes, the teacher asked Bob to give her an example of an indirect tax.

"The dog tax," he replied.
"Why is that an indirect tax?" queried the teacher.
"Because," answered Bob, "the dog doesn't pay it."

"And you mean to tell me that in your section of California you have 365 days of sunshine a year?"
"We certainly do, and that's a mighty conservative estimate, too."

Definition of rush hour: The hour when traffic is at a standstill.

"There's a man outside who says he has a dual personality."

"Then tell him to go chase himself."

Mr. X: Yes, dear, your hat is on straight; now do hurry.

Mrs. X: I'm sorry, but I'll have to go back; this hat isn't supposed to be worn straight.



"I don't say I DESERVE better grades, but my point is that my sense of security is being seriously threatened during my formative years."

News Quiz

Drought Problem

1. Name several of the states where drought conditions are severe.
2. Tell of some ways in which the drought harms our nation as a whole.
3. How did events at the time of World War I make the long dry spell of the 1930's more serious than it would otherwise have been?
4. Tell why the Great Plains wasn't well prepared to meet the present drought.
5. Why is that region in a better economic condition now than during the last previous dry period?
6. Scientific rain making has accomplished little on the Great Plains in recent years. Explain.
7. Describe some of the long-range measures that have been recommended as preparation for possible future droughts.
8. How has the federal government been helping drought-stricken farmers?

Discussion

In your opinion, is it a good policy for the federal government to provide large-scale drought relief, or do you think this is mainly a job for state and local agencies? Explain your position.

Nation of Israel

1. To what extent has Israel grown through immigration?
2. List the country's major crops and industries.
3. Why will it be difficult for Israel to become a major industrial nation?
4. What problem is posed by the Arab refugees?
5. Why do the Arab nations say they will not cooperate with Israel?
6. What is the reply of the Israelis to the Arab charges?
7. Give opposing views heard in the United States as to whether we should extend substantially more aid to Israel.

Discussion

1. What solution would you suggest for the problem of the Arab refugees near Israel's borders? Explain.
2. Do you think the United States should give Israel more help, less help, or about the same amount that we've been extending? Give reasons for your views.

Miscellaneous

1. Are the State of the Union Presidential messages always made personally to Congress by the Chief Executive? Explain.
2. What issues are now under study by the United Nations General Assembly?
3. Who is in charge of the UN program for clearing the Suez Canal?
4. Identify: David Ben-Gurion; Golda Meir; Tanzan Ishibashi.
5. What problems are causing unrest in Indonesia?
6. In what way is Russia paying for its brutal suppression of Hungary's bid for freedom?

References

- "Weather," *Time*, December 17, 1956, page 23.
"Not Only the Farmers Dry Up," *Business Week*, November 3, 1956.
"Why Israel Will Survive," by Joseph Alsop, *The Saturday Evening Post*, September 8, 1956.
"What Kind of Peace Settlement for Middle East?" by Philip S. Bernstein and John B. Cristopher (2 answers to the question), *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, December 15, 1956.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) quarrels; 2. (c) deserted; 3. (d) question and oppose; 4. (d) sharp and bitter; 5. (c) cancel; 6. (d) deceit and trickery; 7. (a) hobby or pastime; 8. (c) gushy and demonstrative.

Nation of Israel

(Concluded from page 1)

omy. The large sums used for defense are needed to settle immigrants and to develop the young nation.

In all, Israel has accepted more than 850,000 immigrants since the nation was set up. Behind the population expansion is the fact that Israel was established mainly as a Jewish homeland. Jewish immigrants from many countries have found refuge in Israel. Providing homes and jobs for the nation's 1,850,000 people has been a huge problem.

Many immigrants go into farm work, the most important occupation of the Israelis. Much of the country is arid and sandy, though. Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion says that Israel's greatest enemy is the desert. Only through irrigation can crops be raised in many areas.

Oranges and other citrus fruits, raised on the fertile coastal plain, are the country's most important export crop. Peanuts and sugar beets are grown. In the hills of Galilee, cattle are raised. It is hoped that Israel will, this year, achieve the goal for the first time of raising enough cotton to supply its own needs.

Increased irrigation is expected to open new areas for farming. Not long ago a 65-mile pipeline was laid into the Negev—the big desert area in southern Israel. It is expected that in time more than 200,000 acres of sandy wastes will become good crop land in the Negev region.

Though farming is the main occupation, manufacturing is becoming more important all the time. Tires, cloth, paints, and various food products are made. Rough diamonds are imported, and are cut and polished by highly skilled diamond workers who came as refugees from Europe. Polished diamonds rank next after citrus fruit as the country's biggest export.

A lack or scarcity of basic raw materials will make it hard for Israel



TEL AVIV, very much a modern city, is an Israeli manufacturing center on the Mediterranean Sea

money abroad. American Jewish organizations have played a big role in this connection. In 8 years, they have sent her more than \$700,000,000 in loans and gifts.

Unquestionably Israel has made an impressive record since it was established. Yet life is hard in the little country. The average income for each person is only about \$600 a year as compared to more than \$1,800 in the United States. Even so, the average income in Israel is much higher than in Arab lands.

In the long run, Israel's future will depend to a high degree on the state of her relations with Arab neighbors. She wants to trade with them, and needs to use the Suez Canal—which Egypt has not permitted her to do.

Repeatedly the Israeli government has offered to sit down at the conference table and enter into peace talks with Arab leaders. The Arabs refuse

Those who fled would never have been harmed if they had stayed in the country. But to allow these refugees to come back now would create very serious problems."

Many of these refugees are today living in the region known as the Gaza Strip. This bit of land—about 30 miles long and 5 miles wide—was in the southwestern corner of Palestine and was taken over by the Egyptians in the 1948 fighting.

Last fall, Israel seized the area. She has continued to hold onto it, even after withdrawing from certain parts of the Sinai peninsula.

The Israel government says that the Gaza Strip, thrusting into Israel, cannot be given up until there is assurance that it will no longer be used as a site for launching raids. The suggestion has been made that the United Nations take over the region.

Another source of trouble between Israel and her neighbors is the Jordan River valley. This river, which Israel would like to harness for irrigation and water power, forms part of Israel's frontiers with Syria and Jordan.

Israelis say that putting the river to work would help out all the countries along its banks. But the Arabs will not agree to carrying out this project or cooperating in any way with Israel. They give these reasons:

Arab Arguments

"It was an act of aggression against us when Israel was formed out of our territory. Furthermore, that nation is growing by leaps and bounds, and it already feels the need and urge to expand. Any such expansion is bound to be at our expense, so naturally we are not going to have anything to do with a permanent enemy of ours."

The Israelis reply to these arguments as follows:

"Our Jewish ancestors controlled Palestine long before the Arabs did, and we have a strong historic claim to this land. As for the charge that Israel must continue to expand territorially, it is not true. Immigration to our country is slowing down, and we still have much land which can be put to use as soon as irrigation facilities are developed."

Israel's plight presents a real problem for the United States. We have helped this small, democratic nation

ever since it came into existence. Last year our aid totaled about \$24,000,000. In previous years, we had helped Israel by considerably larger sums. Our aid has been dropping since 1953.

Congress is now studying a new Middle East proposal put forth by the Eisenhower administration. The President wants Congress to declare that the United States will use its armed forces, if necessary, to defend the Middle East against Russian aggression. At the same time, the administration is proposing that we take vigorous economic steps to boost living standards in the Middle East.

American Views

Some Americans feel that such a program, if approved, should include substantially more aid for Israel than we have given her in recent years. They argue:

"Israel is our best friend in the Middle East. At a time when communist influence is growing by leaps and bounds in this vital region, Israel is sticking to the democratic path. Moreover, she is by far the most modern and progressive country in the region.

"It will be to our advantage to help Israel solve her problems and develop into a strong nation. In time of crisis in this crucial area, we shall be able to count on her far more than on other lands in the region. Let us be more generous in our assistance to this staunch little nation."

Other Americans feel that we would be unwise to increase the scale of our aid to Israel. They say:

"Making a big increase in our aid to Israel at this time would be a tragic mistake. The Arab nations would interpret such action as a rebuff to them. Antagonized, they would be ripe for further communist penetration. Soon the Soviet Union would have a strangle hold on all the Middle East area, probably including Israel.

"Our best course is to avoid any appearance of favoritism. Only under such circumstances will we be able to use our influence to get the opposing sides together. If we are to have any chance of bringing peace to the Middle East and keeping the region out of Red control, we had better keep aid to Israel at about its present level."

—By HOWARD SWEET



ISRAEL'S AREA of about 7,984 square miles is a little more than that of New Jersey. Israel's population is 1,850,000; New Jersey's is 5,420,000.

to become a major industrial nation. She has no coal and the supplies of iron ore are not extensive. Copper is found in the south, and oil—discovered about 2 years ago—is now being produced on a comparatively small scale. The raw materials for fertilizer and chemicals are found in the Dead Sea.

Because of Israel's limited natural resources, her small area, and her rapidly increasing population, she has to depend to a high degree on foreign trade. Today she has to buy abroad more than 3 times as much as she sells to other lands.

To keep going, the government of Israel has to acquire large sums of

to do so, though. They still claim that the territory out of which Israel was formed in 1948 belongs to them.

A particular sore spot has been the 900,000 Arabs who live in refugee camps just outside Israel's borders. Most of these Arabs fled Palestine at the time of the fighting almost 9 years ago. The United Nations helps support the refugees.

The Arabs say that these refugees must be allowed to return and take over property which is rightfully theirs. The Israelis reply:

"More than 120,000 Arabs who did not flee have been allowed to stay in Israel where they lead normal lives.

Historical Background - - - Truman and Eisenhower

This is the last in a series of articles on our Presidents and the major events occurring during their administrations.

HARRY S. Truman, a Democrat, was born in Missouri in 1884. He served as a U. S. Senator and later as Vice President under Franklin Roosevelt. When Roosevelt died in April 1945, Truman became President. Then he was elected to a full 4-year term in 1948, and is still active in political affairs.



Truman

Germany surrendered May 7, 1945. A short time later—August 6, 1945—the first atomic bomb to be used in warfare was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. A second nuclear bomb was dropped on Nagasaki 2 days later. Japan then agreed to surrender, and did so September 2.

When World War II ended, a number of labor disputes broke out at home. Prices soared, and many workers struck for higher wages.

The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution went into effect in 1951. It banned more than 2 terms for a President. In 1950, census takers counted 151,132,000 Americans.

In 1945, the United Nations was

organized to help maintain peace. But instead of peace, the postwar years brought a "cold war" between Russia and the free nations. Moscow extended its control over many nearby countries. Meanwhile, western powers granted independence to the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Burma, and other lands.

Under American leadership, an aid program was organized in 1948 to rebuild war-ravished countries. The following year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was set up.

In 1949, communism gained the upper hand in China. The following year, Red North Korea attacked South Korea. American and other UN forces went to free Korea's aid.

Truman's critics argue that his misguided policies in the Far East enabled the Reds to take over China and to attack South Korea. Supporters contend that only full-scale United States intervention in China—something opposed by most Americans—could have saved China from communism. They add that the Truman administration did a great job of strengthening our allies and uniting with them to stop the spread of communism elsewhere.

On the national front, Truman's critics say he adopted policies which intensified rather than lessened conflicts between labor and employers. Supporters maintain that Truman, like Franklin Roosevelt, was criticized by selfish groups for trying to give

as fair a deal to workers and farmers as that enjoyed by business interests.

★

Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Texas in 1890. A West Point graduate and career soldier, he led the Allied forces to victory in World War II. Running on the Republican ticket in 1952, he won the Presidency.



Eisenhower

Mr. Eisenhower suffered a heart attack in the fall of 1955, and an intestinal ailment in June 1956. But he regained his health and was re-elected for a second term in November. Prosperity continued for a great many Americans during most of Eisenhower's first 4 years in office. But earnings of farmers declined considerably during this time.

In 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court decided that individual states could not continue operating separate public schools for white and Negro students. That same year Uncle Sam and Canada agreed to cooperate on the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Also in 1954, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was established.

Russia's dictator Joseph Stalin died in March 1953. A little more than 2 years later, President Eisenhower met

with Russia's new leaders and high British and French officials for friendly talks. Little came of the top-level meetings.

A truce ended the Korean War in the summer of 1953. A year later, a truce between French-supported Viet Name forces and communist rebels ended a 7-year war in Indochina.

In the summer of 1956, Egypt seized the Suez Canal, leading to a brief invasion of that country by Britain and France. Toward the close of 1956, Russia brutally crushed Soviet-ruled Hungary's bid for freedom.

Critics argue that Eisenhower's weak and ill-planned foreign policies helped lead to the outbreak of trouble in the Middle East, and weakened the alliance between us and our friends overseas. Supporters contend that the Eisenhower administration has helped strengthen the UN and has greatly increased U. S. prestige abroad, particularly in Africa and Asia.

On the national scene, opponents say Eisenhower has favored business interests at the expense of other groups of Americans, and that he has permitted farm prices to decline sharply. Supporters contend that the Republican President has worked hard and successfully for the prosperity of all Americans, including the farmers. They argue that farm incomes have declined chiefly because of policies adopted by previous Democratic administrations. —By ANTON BERLE

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 10, 1956, to January 7, 1957, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 14 issue of the CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (One picture appears for which there is no numbered item.)

- Chancellor of West Germany
- President of Yugoslavia
- President of Egypt
- Prime Minister of Britain
- Communist leader in Russia
- Prime Minister of India.
- Secretary-General of the UN
- U. S. Ambassador to the UN

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. The major point of disagreement between Tito and Soviet leaders has been (a) control of the Suez Canal (b) Tito's attempt to condemn Russia for using force in Hungary (c) Tito's insistence that Russia should not control other communist lands (d) the refusal of Tito to set up a communist government in Yugoslavia.

10. The nation which has contributed most toward the expanding industrial and agricultural production of Red China

is (a) India; (b) Russia; (c) Japan; (d) Yugoslavia.

11. The United States is concerned over disputes in the Middle East because (a) unrest in this area threatens to weaken our defenses and harm the economic welfare of our allies; (b) communism is at the root of all difficulties in the area; (c) the new nations of this area refuse to trade with western lands; (d) the existence of such disputes threatens to break up the United Nations.

12. Alaska's population is (a) smaller than that of any present-day state, but growing rapidly; (b) gradually declining; (c) larger than the population of Arizona and New Mexico combined; (d) not changing much in size.

13. On the question of federal aid to education, Congress last year (a) set aside 7 billion dollars for school construction; (b) agreed to help pay increased salaries to teachers; (c) gave federal aid only to colleges and universities; (d) rejected legislation which would have provided increased funds for school construction.

14. The job of a congressional conference committee is to (a) hold frequent meetings with the President; (b) maintain contact between Congress and the Cabinet; (c) iron out Senate and House differences on a particular measure; (d) confer with the ambassadors of various foreign countries.

15. Which statement about mental disorders is true? (a) Mental patients

make up about 10 per cent of all the people in our hospitals. (b) Doctors feel that they have solved most of the problems posed by mental disease. (c) No progress at all is being made with respect to mental trouble. (d) More people in this country are hospitalized for mental trouble than for all other ills combined.

16. An immediate result of the Suez crisis has been to (a) bring gasoline rationing to certain areas of the United States; (b) sharply reduce the shipment of Middle East oil to western Europe; (c) strain relations between Egypt and our country almost to the breaking point; (d) divert tanker traffic from the Suez Canal to the Nile River.

17. Since World War II, (a) the railroads' share of our nation's passenger business has been growing, and the airlines' share declining; (b) the airlines' share of the U. S. passenger business has been growing, and the railroads' declining; (c) airlines and railways have both been receiving more passenger business; (d) business for both airlines and railroads has been decreasing.

18. In comparison with last year's sum, the amount of money that Congress will grant in 1957 for national defense is expected to be (a) somewhat larger; (b) about the same; (c) slightly smaller; (d) only half as large.

19. America, with about 10 per cent of the earth's population, is said to be using approximately how much of the world's output of raw materials? (a) 10 per

cent; (b) 30 per cent; (c) 70 per cent; (d) 50 per cent.

20. The mainland of China is ruled by the government of (a) Syngman Rhee; (b) Mao Tse-tung; (c) U Nu; (d) Chiang Kai-shek.

21. When Congress opened, the Democrats found themselves—as the majority party—in a position to (a) fill future vacancies on the U. S. Supreme Court; (b) pass all the measures proposed in the 1956 Democratic campaign platform; (c) control House and Senate committee chairmanships; (d) force President Eisenhower to place several Democrats in his Cabinet.

22. Which one of these Justices retired from the U. S. Supreme Court last year? (a) Sherman Minton; (b) William Douglas; (c) Earl Warren; (d) Felix Frankfurter.

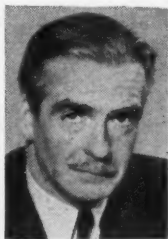
23. Shortly after World War II, the growth of nationalism helped bring about the establishment of several new nations in (a) Central America; (b) western Europe; (c) eastern Europe; (d) southern Asia.

24. Indian Prime Minister Nehru (a) praised Russian troops for action against anti-communist rebels in Hungary; (b) supported the UN in condemning Russia for her brutal acts; (c) took no stand on the question at all; (d) criticized Russia but not as severely as we did.

(Concluded on page 8)



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A Career for Tomorrow - - - Money for College

"YOU can go to college if you really want to—even if you are short of funds," say the nation's leading educators. How can you do it? By working for one of the many scholarships or grants available to help pay your way.

In the current school year, about \$60,000,000 in scholarship aid is being awarded by colleges, private organizations, foundations, business and industrial firms, labor organizations, and other groups. In addition, there are an estimated 200,000 scholarships and other student aid plans that aren't being used in the 1956-57 school year because there were not enough applicants!

A growing number of industrial firms are setting up scholarship funds, particularly in the science and engineering fields. Some of these are only for the sons and daughters of employees, but many are open to outsiders on a competitive basis.

General Motors alone offers aid plans for 400 or more students a year. Ford Motor Company also offers a large number of scholarships. So do the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, Westinghouse, and a number of other big firms.

Each year, several hundred scholarships are awarded to teen-agers who receive the highest scores on special examinations given in schools throughout the nation. These are awarded by the National Merit Scholarship Corpo-



BLOOM—MONKMEYER

SCHOLARSHIPS may help you pay the expenses of going to college. About 200,000 more scholarships were available last year than there were qualified applicants to receive them. You should look into the possibilities.

ration, 1580 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

How can you qualify for scholarships? Though good grades are important, you don't have to be at the top of your class to qualify for many of these awards. If you are a serious student, and have about a "B" or better academic average in high school,

you stand an excellent chance of meeting requirements for many of the financial grants.

Remember, most scholarship committees look over your personality, and character ratings as well as your grades when they consider your application. They generally give preference to students with friendly, co-

operative personalities and leadership qualities.

In addition to good grades, you must also be able to demonstrate—in most cases—that you actually need financial aid to attend college.

Most scholarships are outright grants of funds. Some require recipients to do certain jobs for the school. Many colleges also assist their students in meeting school expenses by helping them obtain part-time jobs.

If you want additional facts on scholarships, talk to your guidance counselor or principal. These school officials keep in touch with scholarship opportunities and they are ready to help you in any way they can.

Your State Commissioner of Education is also a good source of information. He can tell you about the scholarship funds, if any, that your state provides. Many states offer their residents hundreds of grants for college study each year.

Next, send for catalogs from colleges or universities that interest you. Larger colleges publish special pamphlets about scholarships and other forms of student aid.

You can also get a pamphlet, entitled "Scholarships and Fellowships Available in Institutions of Higher Education," from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for U. S. Office of Education Bulletin 16, and enclose 70 cents.

—By ANTON BERLE

Semester Test

(Concluded from page 7)

25. Germans, wherever they live in their divided land, want (a) membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) occupation forces to remain on their soil; (c) a unified country; (d) separate governments for East and West Germany.

26. In their efforts to make China into a modern industrial nation, the Chinese Reds have (a) forced all young people to finish high school; (b) shown an utter disregard for human freedoms; (c) greatly increased the extent of poverty on the mainland of China; (d) persuaded almost all other Asian lands to follow their example.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

27. Name the communist country which Prime Minister Nehru would like to see admitted to membership in the UN.

28. _____ demonstrated extreme and aggressive nationalism when she swallowed up 3 small Baltic nations—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

29. Some lawmakers have sought a change in rules that would make it easier to limit debate in the _____.

30. India and _____ were both part of British-controlled India before gaining independence after World War II.

31. The Persian Gulf is important to the rest of the world for its plentiful underwater supplies of _____.

32. Russia and _____ recently signed a treaty ending the technical state of war between them.

33. _____ is Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

34. The United States officially regards _____ as the rightful head of the Chinese government.

35. Sherman Adams is chief assistant to whom? _____

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. Some people of this land are being urged to move to the island of Sardinia.

37. } These 2 countries sent troops into
38. } Egypt to seize the Suez Canal.

39. Wladyslaw Gomulka heads the government here.

40. This nation's second 5-year plan seeks to strengthen industry as a whole.

41. The majority of these island people demand freedom from Britain.

42. Country wanting to rule the island of Taiwan (Formosa).

43. More than 150,000 refugees have fled recently from this Russian-ruled country.

44. Konrad Adenauer heads this nation's government.

45. Waterway connecting the Red and Mediterranean seas.

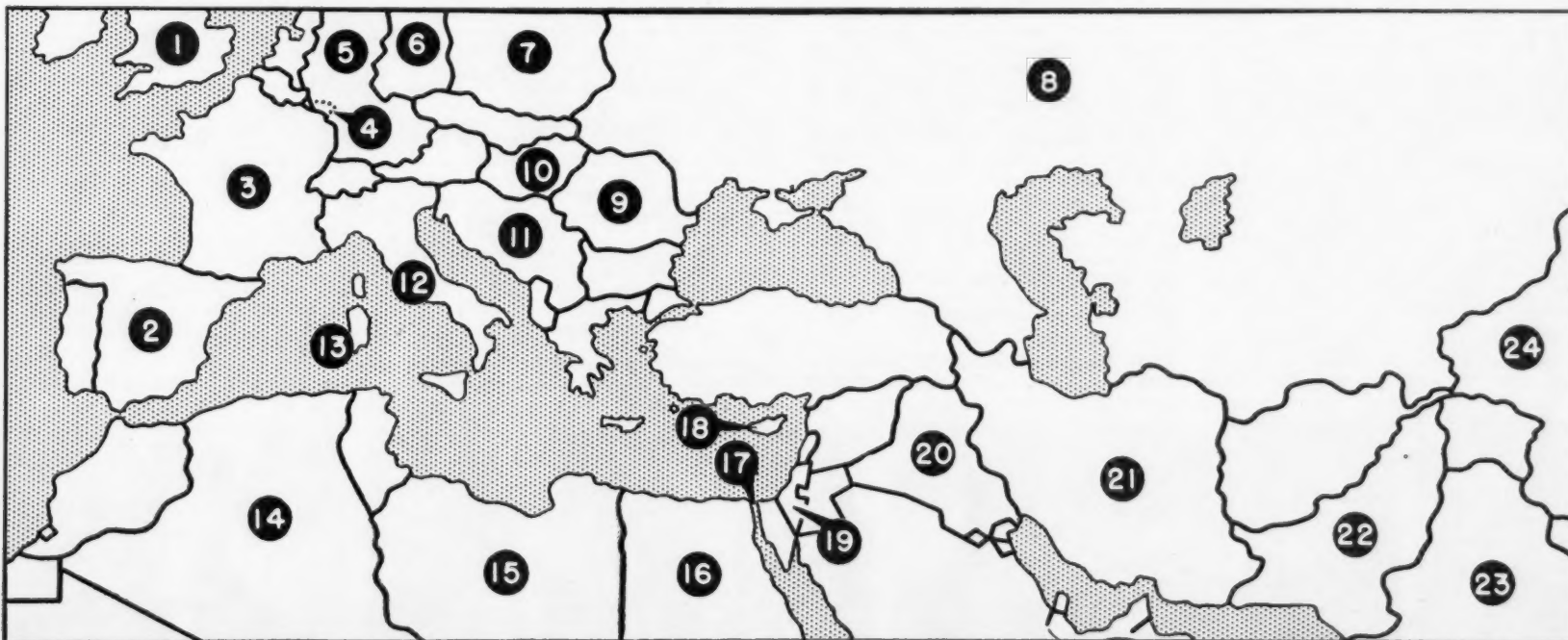
46. Communist land which broke away from Russian control in 1948.

47. Oil-rich land south of the Caspian Sea.

48. Egypt refused to let this nation use the Suez Canal.

49. This country's best farm land is along the Nile River.

50. France recently turned this territory over to West Germany.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON